Previous references. ✓.

1906.

(Gen. Fin.)

File No. 19 of 99-0

Serial Nos. 1

Later references.
Gen. Fin 57 of 1900.
" 47 - do -

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

P 849-E

Serial Nos. 1

In ~~Part~~ B. for April 1900.

SUBJECT.

The marriages of H. H. the Maharaja Krishna Raja Wodayar Bahadur and the 3rd Princess. Estimates for and State grant.

✓ 81 Letter No. 88/D.C dt 27-4-1900 to the Comptroller in Mysore.

Forwards a memo of probable expenditure to be incurred during the occasion of the Royal marriages and requests him to make an advance offs 50,000 and further advance to the extent of Rs 1,91,000 (including 50000) to be adjusted out of Rs 3 Lakhs sanctioned by the State.

G. R. S. 58

el[y] Estimate of Cost of the Marriage of H H The Maharaja - proposed to be celebrated on Wednesday 6 June 1900.

eremonials.	
------	5,000
ecial Bungalow	2,000
nt ...	2,000
ie	10,000
kshana	15,000
ent of guests. Lavanya -	12,000
- Europeans	
-	5,000
- distinguished	
- - - -	5,000
eeds of all including to the poor in 2[d] H[s] Qrs	15,000 5,000
ni treat	2,000
Nautch &c.	10,000
ns & Dhoonts.	26,000
rks & Wks	6,000
ats -	1,00,000
to distinguished	
- - -	
to Bride	
Departure ...	
	2,23,000

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Memo.

(A) and (B) The accompanying memos regarding State grants for Ambassadors' marriages are circulated to Councillors. I propose that we shall meet today at 4 p.m. to decide this question.

+ Devonshire Residence.

10 March 1920

Memo A — grants for marriage - adj.

Memo B — grant for Princess marriage - with drawn

Cir. to Councillors

& Legs.

P T O

3

Council Meeting
(No 3rd) of 24th March
1900

That a grant of £3 Lacs
of Rs be sanctioned for
State Rev. for expenditure
upon the approaching
marriage of H.H
the Maharaja, &
Court being intended to
all expenses

24/3/1900

(A)

Memo A

The question of ~~funds~~ the provision of funds for the approaching marriage of H.H. the Maharajah has now to be decided after due Consideration. We have no precedent in this State itself, for our guidance - The late Maharaja's marriage when he was a minor affords no such precedent, for that was at a time when the State was still under British Rule ~~Administration, and when the~~ At that time all Palace expenses were met out of the Provincial Annual Budget, the Palace being regarded as one of the Depts of the administration; ~~each thereof~~ of course no Separate Civil list. The expenses of that marriage were met partly from the Provincial Budget and partly from the Personal Estate of the Maharajah.

Now the Conditions are quite different. The State is under Native Rule and under a Regency. For ordinary Palace expenditure a Separate Civil list

Conditions Native

Conditions provided ~~for~~ in the Budget - Then

her annuity
of 14 lacs is presented, but this during the present minority
Civil list is reduced by the annual
investment of 2 lacs out of it,
under the advice of the Govt of
India - The balance of the
Personal Estate left by H H
the late Maharajah is intended for distribution among
~~applied in a manner to be devoted to the benefit~~ ~~of his daughters & younger sons~~ is required for distributing among

All Correspondence on the subject
of marriage expenditure which
took place during the life time
of the late Maharajah refers
to the marriages of a Maharajah
Children - & not to the marriage
of a Minor Maharajah.

Under such Circ^{s} the question
is one for decision on its
merits. ~~All circumstances~~
~~Reasons~~
All Considerations
go to show that the Entire

on the marriage of our present Maharaja

Expenditure, Shd be met by
means ~~of~~ of a ~~Great~~ Special
Grant from State Funds.

The next question is the amount
of Expenditure which is proper
for this great Event under ~~the~~
present Conditions. The late
Maharaja's marriage in 1878
~~is~~ shown in the accounts
to have Cost Rs. 2,31,280,
but it is well known that
all Jewels ~~required~~ for the
Bride and ~~all Clothes~~ most
of the Clothes came out of
Old Palace Stocks. Moreover
that marriage was celebrated
~~at~~ in the Midst of the
Severest famine the
Province Ever ~~had~~ suffered, when
Curtailment was the Order
of the Day, and very few persons
from the State and Scarcely
any from other parts of India

7

attended the festivities

The marriages of the two Princesses were celebrated in 1896 & 1897 have cost in all together about Rs 10,69,000 including presents.

We shd. I think endeavour to keep the expenditure upon the approaching marriage of the Maharajah within 5 Lacs. I would ask the Council to approve of This Grant. The Expenditure shd. be under special Control and Audit.

V Rhodes 9 March 1900

So much in regard to the Expenditure on the Maharajas Marriage.

(B) Northcote

At the same time as that the

Memo B.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(at the Summer Palace)

3

If H.H. the Maharajah

same terms as this - Marriage, it is also proposed to celebrate the marriage of the youngest Princess - I have consistently advocated the propriety of the State making a Special Grant of 2 Lacs for the marriage of Each Princess. I am of opinion such a grant should be made for the Approaching Marriage of the youngest Princess, but the Subject is one which requires the approval of the Govt. of India - Recent Correspondence shows that it will be somewhat difficult to obtain

4

~~Such~~ this Sanction, but that is no reason why myself and the Councillors shd. not record our Opinions and Endeavour to Secure the Consent of H.E. the Viceroy.

The Subject shd be treated Separately & not mixed up with the 5 Lacs Grant ~~required by~~ above mentioned in a Separate Memo of the Maharaja's marriage & as per my Separate Memo of this date

My reasons for thinking why the State shd. give 2 Lacs for the Expenses of Each ~~daughters~~ Marriage ~~are~~ were first briefly stated in para 3 4 of my memo of 25 June 1890 - Some long time after I wrote this Memo

The Civil list & Grant-in-aid

P
Vide p. 13 of printed file.

the Govt of India remarked (~~Vide~~
(incidentally in connection with the
question of State Pensions to the
Princes & Princesses) that Grants
for "Special portions or dowries to
members of the family on the occasion
of their marriage" would
"form a legitimate charge on
the Maharaja's Civil list". Vide
para 2 of Govt Res's letter
of 20 August 1923 p. 4 of
printed file" — This remark
of the Govt of India
was not controverted in the
replies then sent by the Members
Chettiar & Devan — Nor did
I take any notice of it on my
the point immediately
return from leave — There was
some haziness abt how the Govt
of India ~~agreed to the Grant in aid of~~

described the ~~Parliamentary~~ proposed grants as
towards Marriage Expenditure ~~Expenditure~~ ~~Expenditure~~
~~Expenditure~~ ~~Expenditure~~ ~~Expenditure~~ in January 1890
" Special portions " & Dowries — and
this happiness was in some measure
responsible for ~~this~~ the matter
not attracting attention when
the Chancellor (whether words his
D.O. letters of Apr 1893.
When ~~two~~ on 5th + March 1895 I had
occasion to write about
Palace Expenditure I ref. to
a State Grant (as in ~~para~~ para
34 of my Memo of 25 June 1890)
being in accordance with precedent
& popular Sentiment and as
being Very necessary, ~~and~~ and I took it for
granted that such grants would be made.
I have claimed Such ~~Grants~~
Grants for the two Marriages
which have already been celebrated

+ (See para 8 of Memo of that date & p. 50 of printed file.)

37 12

(Vide My Memo of 21 Oct 1929 p. 5 of Printed file) – This reference has not yet been finally disposed of – ~~The~~ the Resident has received an adverse reply, but he has ~~promised the matter~~ promised to submit the matter again. He will do so only as regards the part of on various special grounds – It will be some advantage if now we record our views on the merits of the proposal for a grant of 2 lacs for the marriage of each Princess. The 3d Princess' marriage will not Cost ~~much~~ as much as that of her Sisters, as it will be Celebrated ~~with~~ at the same time as the Maharaja's marriage,

but it will involve a Substan
Separate Expenditure on Some Ne
Chiefs in presents to Bride
a Bridegroom, in which Hea
We naturally follow the prece
in the Case of the two Olde
daughters —

Mysore. 9th March 1900

K Sheshadri Ger

The question for Consid
is whether the State sh
Grant 2 Lacs for the Approa
Marriage of H.H. the Princess
and if So how we shd
proceed in the matter.

Rough Estimate for the marriages

		Expenditure on account of 2nd Princess' Marriage			Expenditure on account of 1st Princess' Marriage			Estimate for the approaching marriages									
								3rd Princess' marriage			H.H. the Maha-Rajah's Marriage			Common to both marriages			Total	
1	Religious Ceremonies in Palace	10323	8	4	4697	6	10	10000			10000						20000		
2	Special Temple Service in Imporcity	2800	4	8	1923	7	10	2000			3000						5000		
3	Santarpane	8411	14	3	11389	14	10							15000			15000		
4	Bhúri	15991	8		23357	6								30000			30000		
5	Lavajama	4069	3	2	9608	7	8							10000			10000		
6	Entertainment of Guests	5616	9	10	17669	15	2							12000			12000		
7	Music and Nautch	12255	15	8	10582	6	9							15000			15000		
8	Fireworks	3766	12	6	1433	7	8							5000			5000		
9	Khillats	102074	4		199746	5	7							100000			100000		
	Total Rupees							12000			13000			187000			212000		
	Repairs to Palace Buildings													15000			15000		
	do to do Furniture													25000			25000		
	Rent of furniture &c													2000			2000		
	Brass and copper utensils													5000			5000		
	Grand Total Rupees							12000			13000			234000			259000		

Entertainment to Native guests = 8805-15-7
Entertainment to European guests = 8818-15-7
The 1st Military Secretary = 17669-15-2

		Expenditure on account of 2nd Princess' Marriage			Expenditure on account of 1st Princess' Marriage		
1	Religious Ceremonies	10323	8	4	4697	6	10
2	Presents to Bride and Bride-groom	1,14765	11	6	433	7	
3	Feeding of Brahmans in Mysore city	8411	14	3	11389	14	10
4	Lavajama	4069	3	2	9608	7	8
5	Entertainment of Guests	5616	9	10	17669	15	2
6	School Children's treat at Mysore city	1000	"	"	"	"	
7	Public feeding (with cloths to poor &c) at Mysore city	11435	14	1	16273	12	5
8	——do—— in Mofussil	3655	5	11	4774	6	2
9	Special temple Services	2800	4	8	1923	7	10
10	Bhûri Dakshiné	15991	8		23357	6	
11	Khillats including jewels, clothes &c	1,02,074	4		1,99,746	5	7
12	Music and Nautch	12255	15	8	10582	6	9
13	Pandals and Decorations	11488	13	8	8919	4	11
14	Fire works	3766	12	6	1433	7	8
15	Illumination	3746	8	11	2402	11	3
16	Hire of Carriages	1571		5	34	3	
17	Miscellaneous	6113	2	9	2026	8	9
18	Distinguished Guests	64300	8	8	18119	2	7
19	Presents to Bride-groom	2,72,255	12	8	1,51,674	3	3
		55542	15		425		

11.407 02

Estimate for the approaching marriages				Remarks
3rd Princess' marriage	H. H. the Maha-Raja's marriage	Common to both marriage	Total	
10,000	10,000		20,000	
		150	5,000	
		12,000	12,000	
			20000	
			20,000	
[illegible]	300		5000	
		3000	30[illegible]	
		1000	[illegible]	
		1[illegible]	1[illegible]	
			300000	Net +
			~~10,000~~	~~Net~~
			70,000	
			10000	Net +

Gas & Elect. light — — — — 10000

European Guests — — 20000

142,000

Contribution [illegible] 259,000

Sundries 10,000

4,11,000 — Exclusive of Parents — —)

[illegible] 100,000

Mathematics Paper Two
Give three figures in 1 apart.

	1st Marks	2nd Marks
Largest	6,789	9,469
Smallest	1407	1067
Marks 2, ... Less		

16

Submitted with for kind return. Personal & Secret

I have myself no telegraphic or telephonic communication with Ootacamund & can only communicate with it by letter. But some of our own people here have very high sounding notions, imaginary notions, of their worth & importance & we have to be careful. Charlie in particular requires to be kept in check.

Ootacamund April 1. 1900

BANGALORE.

Yrs sincerely

6 4 1900

My dear Deware —

With reference to this paragraph which has appeared in most Newspapers, I think it would be as well if you were to place me in a position to submit an Official report for the info: of H.E. the Viceroy — I do not know whether this announcement represents an Official Communiqué but for the part I have understood seems worthy of notice

Yours sincerely

Donald Robertson

THE RESIDENT MYSORE

The Mysore Marriages.

The arrangements for the celebration of the forthcoming marriage of the Maharajah of Mysore with the Kathiawar Princess are expected to eclipse anything ever witnessed in Mysore, and the splendour and magnificence of the festivities will surpass all other events, since it will be a double celebration, the youngest princess of Mysore being married at the same time to Lakshmikanta Urs, adopted son of the late maternal uncle of the Maharanee. The work of decoration, illumination, and the entertainment of the guests, etc., is entrusted to Madhava Rao, Councillor, who has obtained the professional services of engineers. The iron-work for the marriage pavillion will be erected by Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, of Bombay, whose agent is coming to Mysore shortly. The Kathiawar Chiefs will be housed in new buildings in the Jaganmohan Palace grounds, the European guests in tents in the upper and lower Residency, and a bungalow east of the city, the Indian guests in Gordon Park and Chamaraj Mohalla. The Maharajah's marriage will take at the Jaganmohan Palace, which, is being thoroughly renovated. The princess will be married in the palaces inside the Fort. The whole arrangements are expected to be complete about the 15th May, at which time the party from Kathiawar is expected. The whole cost is estimated between eight and ten lakhs. The Maharanee is sparing no pains or expense to make the auspicious occasion in every way worthy of the proverbial hospitality of the royal house of Mysore, and in accord with its traditions. It is now decided that the Maharanee spends a short season at Ootacamund. She leaves the capital on the 6th April.—*Pioneer.*

The Indian Buddhist Relics.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Expenditure to be approved by H.H. on 29 April by V.

Memo.

under the Sanction of Her Highness the Maharani-Regent a Sum of Rupees Fifty Thousand (50,000/-) will be placed at the disposal of the Palace Controller as an advance for Expenditure upon the approaching marriage of His Highness the Maharaja. Further advances will be made hereafter from time to time as required.

The following is a preliminary forecast approved by Her Highness of ~~prob~~ probable Expenditure upon Items Entrusted to the Palace Controller :-

i.	Religious Ceremonies connected with the marriage ritual	Rs. 10,000
ii.	Special Service in Mysore city Temples	3,000
iii	Brahmin Santarpana for 6 days	12,000
iv	Bhuri Dakshanê in and outside Palace	24,000
v.	Savajanê to invited guests of all Kinds	10,000
vi	Dinners at Maharaja's chattram, Bididi & Wolabagal	8,000
vii.	Music and Nautch	12,000
viii.	Fire works	5,000

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IX. Khillats (ie Shawls & cloths to all invited) . . . 1,00,000

X. Renting &c of Private Houses for the use of guests . . X. 2,000

XI. Marriage Mantap, Sundry Pandals, illumination, Miscellaneous &c &c 5,000

Total Rs: 1,91,000

Note. This list is not intended to make any change in the distribution of work already Sanctioned by Her Highness. It is intended to show the Items for which payments will be made by the Palace Controller

Her Highness has ~~further~~ been further pleased to direct as follows:—

1st. That Separate ~~items~~ Estimates for the above Items should be Submitted for the previous approval of Her Highness; Such Estimates should be in detail in the Case of Items capable of Such treatment (Such as nos 1, 2, 7, 8, 10 & 11) and in other Cases they should be as nearly accurate as possible, based upon previous Experience and other available data.

& 2d Regular and Separate accounts of all Expenditure under the different heads as above should be kept and rendered

to the Government for final disposal.
The advances made to the Controller
as above will thereupon be adjusted
by the actual Expenditure being charged
to the three Lacs of Rupees Sanctioned for
the total Expenditure upon the marriage
of H. H. the Maharajah.

Init. K. S.

2d. April 1900.

1). All this is very costly and we cannot afford it.

2). See extract from Pioneer, Rendells inquiry &
My note to H.H.

3). I don't think that we need expect more
guests than on the two previous occasions

4). Arrangements similar to those we made
on those occasions for guests ought to
suffice.

5). - Private buildings - ~~the~~ many seem there
are paying ~~rent~~ customary rent to
those who will accept it. We ~~must~~ take
them as they stand - with
furniture &c.
Such additional furniture as is
absolutely necessary should be provided -

6) Girls & Palace Buildings - These should be
secured & used - But I will not
have ~~Colleges~~ other & yet - no such
more requests ~~for schools without~~
Lawcots: ~~Committee~~ We want Girls' school
for Bridal party & the Palace
will do very well & I believe
Miss Mallaby's school too. We
wanted.
a part of Palace if can be
arranged.
MICHAELMAS TERM AT ST JACOBS
Special furnishing of ~~the~~ these Girls
& Palace buildings would be unnecessary

They are all more or less
furnished & we can
add a few pieces to where
necessary.

Seg will find out & make list of
Entire stock of Camp furniture
we have.
How much Mills ask'd & want
for European guests expected
What balance is available for
use of Native guests

Seg -
please
attend to
this &
let me
know

When we know this we may
have to get a supply of Chairs,
Camp Cots & lights -
how many we have to get more
for
Tents.

The thing to remember is that we
need expect no larger No. of guests during
& distinguished them for the previous two
marriages. and that we did arrange for
their accommodation & Comforts as then.

Economy -
is a most pressing Consideration
in every direction.
N.B. be careful to keep record & remember much
as on previous occasions -

by 6 of 1900

Mysore 22 14
4th April 1900

My dear Krishna Iyer

In accordance with the arrangements of the ensuing marriage festivities I am directed to look after the accomodation, furnishing and entertainment of the guests.

I have to submit for the Dewan's consideration and approval the following lists:-

(1) Furniture to furnish 20 houses only.

If more houses are required

to be furnished the funds must be as a matter of course made proportionately. The furniture should be got ready before the arrival of the guests, since it is quite impracticable to procure them hire or get them from our stations just at the nick of the time or after their arrival. Auctions are solicited whether they are to be hired or purchased for the occasion. In my opinion it is preferable to purchase it for the occasion and recoup

as much of their value as 24
possible by action after the
occasion. The probable cost
will be about 5 or 6000 Rs. Besides
this decent furniture is necess-
arily required for the distin-
guished guests, and these
must be kept ready.

(2) Lent of Government and
Palace buildings and private
houses. They all are required
to be put into thorough repairs
for accommodating the
Guests. The private houses
have to be engaged at once.
Besides an establishment

of servants, Camphorjo, Sweepers
Scavengers &c is necessary
This will also cost a pretty good sum
The probable cost of entertainment (Music & Nautch)
amounts to about Rs. 20000
Unless pukka arrangements are
made to have everything ready
before hand and work commenced
immediately, it is impossible for
me to carry out the arrangements
satisfactorily
Kindly submit this to the Dewan
as early as possible and obtain his
orders as to how I should act in the
matter

Yours sincerely
A Rangachari

Glass Tumblers	50
Tea Sets	20
Screens.	20

Probable Requirements of furniture for furnishing 20 houses for the present

1st class Cots	10
Cots with beds, curtains &c complete	100
Spare bed Sheets	200
Spare beds	50
chairs	200
Sets of drawing Room chairs, Sofas &c	6
Tables	50
Screens	50
clothhorses	60
Towel Stands	50
Almirah or chest of drawers	25
Dressing Mirrors	50
Dressing Tables	10
Wash Stands complete	25
Towels	200
Door Curtains	100
Door Rugs	50
Carpets for 20 houses	100
ordinary Carpets	50
Zinck Tubs	40
Wall Brackets with Lamps	100
Table Lamps	80
Hanging Lamps	80
Candle Stands	100
Lanterns	50

Public Buildings

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

1	Summer Palace
2	Public offices
3	I. G. of Police Quarters
4	I. G of Education
5	College
6	Law Courts
7	Lesson's Boarding School
8	Student's Home
9	Narasimhaiah's School
10	~~Lt~~ Genl's Quarters
11	G. Narasimhiah's Sanskrit School
12	Wellington Lodge
13	Seethavilas Dharmasala
14	Sanskrit College
15	Normal School.
16	Madras Bank
17	Staff Quarters
18	Balaram Singh's Bungalow
19	Alamahally Bungalow (Manorajan Hotel)
20	~~Hebb~~ Hebbe Kallay Bungalow
21	Mrs: Stepp
22	Subedar Major Venkoji Rao
23	Kennels.

Private Buildings

1	Mr: Ananda Theertha Rao's Bungalow
2	" Veera Kamalooden's
3	" Hemparaj Iyengar's
4	" Basappaiya Iyer's Chetram
5	" Ramireddappa's House
6	Buckshi Narasappa's House
7	Sree Kantha Raj Bahadur's
8	" Siva Vijaya Gowda's Bungalow
9	Ministry Municipal do "
10	Contractor Modaliar's House.
11	Mr: Narayan Iyengar's Small
12	" S. V. Venkatavarda Bungalow
	Iyengar's Bungalow "
13	" Godfrey's House.
14	Bolus Madappah's Bungalow
15	Mr: Krishna Murthi's do "
16	Kasi pathi Sastry's Laya

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GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Mysore,
4 April. 1900

My dear Sir,

Will you kindly let me have my estimate of the marriage expenses, as corrected by H.H.. I wish to keep it for a guide.

H.H. was pleased to tell me yesterday that she is under the impression that you had proposed to supply all the carpets, furniture, as required for the Jagan

EXECUTIVE MANSION

Jackson. Girls school and other buildings which will be utilized for the marriages. She has directed me to ascertain from you whether this portion of the work will be undertaken by you, or the Salvation Army do it. As there is not much time before us for all the

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

Durham. Girls' school and other buildings which will be utilized for the marriages. She has directed me to ascertain from you whether this portion of the work will be undertaken by you, or the Salvation Army do it. As there is not much time before us for all the needful preparations, I shall feel obliged by your issuing early instructions on the subject. I have received samples from some firms but have not been able to give them any answer.

With kind regards.

Yours very sincerely,

J. Rutherfurd Harris

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GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Bangalore
6. IV. 00.

My dear Narasimmiengar,

Your D.O. of 4th instant.
Regarding Estimates, a separate memo
Embodying H.H's directions goes by-on today.

I think that Carpetting & furnishing of
Jaganmohan & School House should be
a palace charge - the lightness was particularly
anxious (as I mentioned by-e already) that
this should be done <u>amani</u> and not
by Contract, and that it should be done
in the <u>most Economical way possible</u>.

Mr. Lingraj was has sent me a Separate
big requisition for furnishing &c of
buildings (Govt & Private) required for
use of guests. We cannot afford to do
this in any Extravagant fashion.

Why should we attempt to do much more than we did for the two previous marriages What we then did was decent Enough

The furnishing and carpeting of a large number of buildings in the European fashion would be unnecessarily costly. Our guests won't expect it and it would not add to their convenience I shall speak the same Sentiments to Linping too also.

In deciding what should be charged to Palace and what to marriage the broad principle I bear in mind is that Palace should pay for all things in the way of permanent Equipment repairs and improvements & furnishing of Palace buildings and the fitting up

Of the Residence of bridal party also
Ornament additions to Stock, such
as Vessels &c -

The Partition & lighting Swallows at
a good fraction of the available
3 Laces and the greatest Economy
in Every direction is required.

Yours Very Sincerely

Sd K. Sheshadri Jr

[illegible] [illegible]

Bhaunnud,
26th April 1900

My dear Col: Robertson,

In compliance with your request for an official report re-garding the approaching marriage of His Highness the Maharaja, I send herewith a memorandum which gives all the information required. Subject to such alteration as you may consider necessary, I have described the main heads of the procedure to be observed on the occasion of your visit. Please alter it as you consider necessary and according to what the Govt.

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of India propose to do on the occasion - What was done at the marriage of May 1878 is described at paras 14 and 15 of the printed Memo of the then Palace Controller -

I send two copies of my present Memo to save your office having to make a copy -

The marriage of the 3rd Princess Chelvajammanni will take place on the 4th June and following days -

Yours Sincerely,

Sd K. Seshadri Iyer

---

b/p 52-7 vide fair copy of this in type. 38

b/p 58-61 do — in print.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Memorandum.

It is proposed to celebrate at Mysore on Wednesday the 6th June 1900 the marriage of His Highness Maharajah Sri Krishnaraj Wodayar Bahadur with Pratapa Kumari Bai, the second daughter of Rana Jhala Bahê Singhji of Vana in Kattagawar, a descendant of a younger branch of the Wadwan family, which belongs to the Jhala clan of Rajputs.

2 The selection of the Bride has been duly approved by His Excellency the Viceroy, as intimated in Offg Resident Mr. Crawford's letter of 31 July 1899.

3 Rana Jhala Bahê Singhji, with his daughter Pratapa Kumari Bai and other members of his family, is now in Malamund

They will all accompany Her Highness the Maharani Regent to Mysore leaving Ootacamund on the 3d. of the next month.

4 The preliminary religious ceremonies will commence on Saturday the 2d. June. The marriage itself (ie. the strictly religious marriage rites) will take place on Wednesday the 6th June. From the 7th to 13th June (both days inclusive) will be occupied in the usual ceremonials and festivities, which will wind up with the Grand Procession on the night of ~~Wednesday~~ the last-named day (the 13th June).

5 The programme of ceremonials and festivities will be the same as that observed for the marriage of Her Highness the late Maharaja which took place in May 1878,

as described in a Memorandum
~~then drawn up~~ by prepared
by the then Palace Controller &
a Copy of this Memorandum
is enclosed for ready reference.

All the religious rites
and Durbars Connected with
the approaching marriage
will take place in a Grand
Pavilion which is being
Erected for the purpose in
front of the Jagan Mohan
Bangalow at Mysore -

7 The general outline of the
proposed programme will be
as follows: —

Wednesday. 6 June 1900. From $10\frac{3}{4}$ a.m. to
$11\frac{1}{4}$ a.m. is the most auspicious time fixed for the most important part of the strictly religious rites of the Marriage - These rites will take place in the presence

of the assembled guests from
all parts of the State and
from other parts of India, including the
principal European Officers
of the Durbar. ~~are expected~~
~~to the Durbar~~ =

The British Resident will be received at the Marriage
~~be invited to witness the~~ Pavilion at 10¾ A.M.,
~~Marriage Ceremony at 11 A.M.~~, observed,
~~and due arrangements for~~
~~his reception will~~ (subject
to his approval, ~~to be made~~ being
as follows:—

1°. The Resident
~~He~~ will be escorted from
the Residency to the Marriage
Pavilion with the usual honors.

2°. A guard of honor will
be drawn up in front of
the Pavilion and present Arms
on his arrival, a Salute of
13 guns being fired from
the Ramparts of the Fort—

3°. He will (on arrival
at the Pavilion at ~~11 A.M.~~ 10¾ A.M.)
~~both~~ be received with

the usual ceremonials and
~~duly~~ conducted to ~~The Marriage~~
~~Dais at one~~ end of the Pavilion;

4°. When ~~he~~ the Resident enters the Pavilion all present will rise and remain standing, His Highness the Maharaja being ~~himself~~ engaged in the ~~performance~~ ~~of the Marriage rites, in the~~ rites in progress in the Marriage mantap

5°. The Resident, having bowed to H. H. the Maharaja and having exchanged Salutations with His Highness the Maharani Regent who will be behind a Purda on one side, ~~of the Marriage~~ ~~Dais~~ will take his seat in front of the Marriage mantap ~~Door~~ a little to one side of it. All present will then resume their seats.

6°. The marriage rites ~~being~~ continuing ~~proceeded with~~, the tying of the Sacred Tali (the Emblem of wedlock) with ~~the performance~~ take place under a Salute of 21 guns

a seat in front (a little to one side) of the marriage mantap which will be at the other

~~SECRET TELEGRAM~~

7°. The Resident will then deliver the message from H.E. the Viceroy and say a few words of Congratulation to ~~words~~ Their Highnesses The Maharaja and Her Highness The Maharani Regent. A Salute of 31 guns after which he fired in honour of the Vicereyal message.

[X] [Note: If there is a Khilat to be delivered, ~~when~~ all present will rise from their seats when letter is handed by the Resident to the Dewan for presentation to Their Highnesses]

8°. Her Highness having expressed her acknowledgements, 31 Trays of Khilats for H.E. the Viceroy will then be presented to the Resident.

Note

If there is a Viceregal Khilat to be delivered, the normal procedure is as follows:—

The Accredited Resident hands the Khilat to the Resident then hands it to the Dewan for presentation to Her Highness, all present rising from their seats and a Vicegyal Salute of 31 guns is fired.

9°. Next Attaches and Sirdars will be presented to the Resident & Staff and also to the European officers present.

nd 10° The Ceremonies observed on the arrival of the Resident will be repeated on his departure.

After the departure of the Resident and Staff and

of the other European Officers,
the marriage ceremonies
will be brought to a conclusion,
and flowers & fruit will be
distributed to the Native
Ladies and Gentlemen in the order

7th June,
8th - - -
9th - - -
10th - - -
11th - - -

On these days there will be
the usual quasi religious
Ceremonies and Durbars which
will be attended by Native
Ladies & Gentlemen -

The European guests from all
parts of the State and from other
parts of India are to be invited
for the 12th & 13th. They are
expected to arrive at Mysore
on the morning of the 12th and
to leave on the 14th.

12th June. About 5 P.M. the European
guests will be received at
the Marriage Pavilion. They
will then be introduced to Her Highness

The Maharajah :- There will
be music, nautch &c.

9 P.M. State Banquet
at Govt House ~~of which~~
His Highness the Maharajah
will attend to ~~acknowledge~~ propose the Healths of the Majesty the Queen Empress and to
~~toasts~~ the ~~toast of~~
Congratulations which may be offered to him.

There will afterwards be
a display of Fireworks which
can be viewed from various
parts of the Govt House —

13 June. At 9 P.M. The Grand
Procession will start from the
Jaganmohan and passing
through the Lansdowne Bazaars,
Dodda Pette, Govt House, the
Fort &c. return to Jaganmohan abt.
Arrangements will be made
for the European guests viewing

the Procession from various points of its route and from the Guest House -

With the Grand Procession the whole of the festivities will come to a Conclusion -

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8 - The State has sanctioned the very moderate Sum of three lacs for the whole of the Expenses for the approaching marriage and connected festivities. Every Endeavour is being made to keep the total Expenditure within the above limit. Some newspapers indulge in idle rumours that the approaching marriage is going to be celebrated with unprecedented Splendour & Magnificence, regardless of

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Cont. There is no foundation
for ~~any~~ such rumours. While
the Durbar are anxious to
Celebrate the Great Event with
becoming Ceremony and appropriate rejoicings
~~pomp & Circumstance~~,
They are Studying the strictest possible
Economy in every ~~direction~~
~~expenditure~~ detail, and
are taking proper precautions
to avoid all unnecessary
expenditure —

Q. The Sum of 3 Lacs now Sanctioned
is not intended to include
any charge on account of
Jewels for His Highness the
Maharaja and his Bride,
as the State Jewels are all
available for their use and
His Highness the Maharaam Regent
Considers that no purchase
of new Jewels for them is
required for this occasion —

10 Another large item which
Cannot be met from the Sanctioned

three laes is the Construction,
furnishing & lighting of the
marriage Pavilion. The
part of the Palace intended
for use on occasions of
festivities & public Durbars, such
as those of the approaching
marriage, was destroyed
by ~~fire~~ the fire of 1897. The
re construction of this part of
the Palace ~~has~~ is not yet ~~been~~ completed.
Hence the necessity for
providing a new suitable
place - A large temporary
Pavilion is accordingly being
built in front of the Jagan Mohan
Bangalow. In this Pavilion
will be held all Ceremonials,
festivities & Durbars connected
with the marriage. Though
the Structure is intended
to be a temporary one, yet
we are using Iron trusses

& Corrugated Iron Sheets
for the roof and Iron water
pipes for pillars — As these
materials can afterwards
be removed and ~~utilized~~ utilized
for ~~State~~ permanent
State buildings and water
supply projects which are
already under Contemplation,
this method ~~is Cost~~ wise
be the cheapest. Similarly
Electric & Gas lighting is
proposed to be used, as the
plant can afterwards be
used for the part of the
Palace now under Reconstruction

The Carpets &c. now to be ordered
for the Pavilion, can hereafter
be similarly used for the new part of the
Palace —

& Tender made for ~~the Cost~~ the furnishing
especially and decoration of the Pavilion,
& lighting ~~— all expenses~~ expenses of the Fire Office
have become necessary.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

4,

the Cost on these items cannot be regarded as a charge debitable to ~~Reserve by Chattisht~~ the Marriage Expenditure proper.

11. An uncertain Item is "Reception & Entertainments & distinguished guests", which, ~~cannot be met out of the~~ Blocs now sanctioned. It is however most unlikely that any of the Native Princes proposed to be invited will be able to come -

(if unusually large will have to be met out of a Special Grant over & above the Blocs)

12 - It is almost impossible to frame an accurate Estimate for the various uncertain items of an Event like the marriage of the Maharaja - The fixing of the moderate Sum of 3 Blocs will help to keep the total expenditure within the lowest possible limit and to reduce to a minimum

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Any Supplemental grant ~~Expenses~~ found necessary hereafter.

Date as amended 26 April 1900

Vide In. S. Copy of this Mp (38-5-1)
do — Printed — (38-6-1) VI

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MEMORANDUM.

- . -

It is proposed to celebrate at Mysore on Wednesday the 6th June 1900 the marriage of His Highness Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wodayar Bahadur with Pratapa Kumari Bai, the second daughter of Rana Jhala Banê Singhji of Vana in Kattiawar, a descendent of a younger branch of the Wadhwan Family, which belongs to the Jhala clan of Rajputs.

2. The selection of the Bride has been duly approved by His Excellency the Viceroy, as intimated in Officiating Resident Mr. Crawford's letter dated 31st July 1899.

3. Rana Jhala Bane Singhji, with his daughter Pratapa Kumari Bai and other members of his family, is now in Ootacamund. They will all accompany Her Highness the Maharani-Regent to Mysore leaving Ootacamund on the 3rd of the next month.

4. The preliminary religious ceremonies will commence on Saturday the 2nd June. The Marriage itself (i.e., the strictly religious marriage rites) will take place on Wednesday the 6th June. From the 7th to 13th June (both days inclusive) will be occupied in the usual ceremonials and festivities, which will wind up with the Grand Procession on the night of the last named day (the 13th June).

5. The programme of ceremonials and festivities will be the same as that observed for the marriage of His Highness the late Maharaja which took place in May 1878, as described in a Memorandum prepared by the then Palace Controller. A copy of this Memorandum is enclosed for ready reference.

6. All the religious rites and Durbars connected with the approaching marriage will take place in a Grand Pavilion which is being erected for the purpose in front of the Jaganmohan Bungalow

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at Mysore.

7. The general outline of the proposed programme will be as follows:-

WEDNESDAY 6th June 1900 - From $10\frac{3}{4}$ A.M. to $11\frac{1}{4}$ A.M. is the auspicious time fixed for the most important part of the strictly religious rites of the Marriage. These rites will take place in the presence of the assembled guests from all parts of the State and from other parts of India, including the principal Europeans Officers of the Durbar.

The British Resident will be received at the Marriage Pavilion at 10 3/4 A.M., the procedure to be observed, subject to his approval, being as follows:-

1st. The Resident will be escorted from the Residency to the Marriage Pavilion with the usual honors.

2nd. A Guard of Honor will be drawn up in front of the Pavilion and present Arms on his arrival, a salute of 13 guns being fired from the Ramparts of the Fort.

3rd. He will (on arrival at the Pavilion at 10 3/4 A.M.) be received with the usual ceremonials and conducted to a seat in front (a little to one side) of the Marriage Mantap which will be at the other end of the Pavilion.

4th. When the Resident enters the Pavilion all present will rise and remain standing, His Highness the Maharaja being himself engaged in the rites in progress in the Marriage Mantap.

5th. The Resident having bowed to His

Highness the Maharaja and having exchanged salutations with Her Highness the Maharani-Regent who will be behind a Purdah on one side, will take his seat in front of the Marriage Mantap a little to one side of it. All present will then resume their seats.

6th. The Marriage rites continuing, the tying of the Sacred Tali (the emblem of wedlock) will take place under a salute of 21 guns.

7th. The Resident will then deliver the message* from His Excellency the Viceroy and say a few words of congratulation to His Highness the Maharaja and to Her Highness the Maharani-Regent. A salute of 31 guns will be fired in honor of the Viceregal message.

8th. Her Highness having expressed her acknowledgments, 31 Trays of Khillats for His Excellency the Viceroy will then be presented to the Resident.

9th. Next attar and pan will be presented to the Resident and Staff and also to the European Officers present. And

10th. The ceremonies observed on the arrival of the Resident will be repeated on his departure.

After the departure of the Resident and Staff and of the other European Officers, the Marriage ceremonies will be brought to a conclusion, and flowers and pan will be distributed to the Native ladies and gentlemen in due order.

*Note-If there is a Viceregal Kharita to be delivered, the usual procedure is as follows:-

The Assistant Resident reads the Kharita. The Resident then hands it to the Dewan for presentation to Her Highness, all present rising from their seats and a Viceregal salute of 31 guns is fired.

Thursday, 7th June 1900.
Friday, 8th " "
Saturday, 9th " "
Sunday, 10th " "
Monday, 11th " "

On these days there will be the usual quasi religious ceremonies and Durbars which will be attended by Native ladies and gentleman.

The European guests from all parts of the

State and from other parts of India are to be invited for the 12th and 13th. They are expected to arrive at Mysore on the morning of the 12th and to leave on the 14th.

Tuesday, 12th June 1900:—About 5 P.M., the European Guests will be received at the Marriage Pavilion. They will then be introduced to His Highness the Maharaja. There will be Music, Nautch, &c.

9 P.M.—State Banquet at Government House. His Highness the Maharaja will attend to propose the Health of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and to acknowledge the congratulations which may be offered to him. There will afterwards be a display of Fireworks which can be viewed from various parts of the Government House.

Wednesday, 13th June 1900 - At 9 P.M. the Grand Procession will start from the Jaganmohan and passing through the Lansdowne Bazaars, Doddapetta, Government House, the Fort, &c., return to Jaganmohan after midnight. Arrangements will be made for the European Guests viewing the Procession from various points of its route and from the Government House.

With the Grand Procession the whole of the festivities will come to a conclusion.

8. The State has sanctioned the very moderate sum of three lacs for the whole of the expenses for the approaching marriage and connected festivities. Every endeavour is being made to keep the total expenditure within the above limit. Some newspapers indulge in idle rumours that the approaching marriage is going to be celebrated with unprecedented splendour and magnificence, regardless of cost. There is no foundation for such rumours. While the Durbar are anxious to celebrate the great event with becoming ceremony and appropriate rejoicings, they are studying the strictest possible economy in every detail, and are taking proper precautions to avoid all unnecessary expenditure.

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GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

9. The sum of three lacs now sanctioned is not intended to include any charge on account of Jewels for His Highness the Maharaja and his Bride, as the State Jewels are all available for their use, and Her Highness the Maharani-Regent considers that no purchase of new Jewellery for them is required for this occasion.

10. Another large item which cannot be met from the sanctioned three lacs is the construction, furnishing and lighting of the Marriage Pavilion. The part of the Palace intended for use on occasions of festivities and public Durbars such as those of the approaching marriage, was destroyed by the fire of 1897. The reconstruction of this part of the Palace is not yet completed. Hence the necessity for providing a new suitable place. A large temporary Pavilion is accordingly being built in front of the Jaganmohan Bunglow. In this Pavilion will be held all ceremonials, festivities and Durbars connected with the Marriage. Though the structure is intended to be a temporary one, yet we are using Iron trusses and corrugated Iron Sheets for the roof and Iron water pipes for pillars. As these materials can afterwards be removed and utilised for permanent State Buildings and water supply projects which are already under contemplation; this method will be the cheapest. Similarly Electric and Gas lighting is proposed to be used, as the plant can afterwards be used for the part of the Palace now under re-construction. The carpets &c., now to be ordered for the Pavilion, can hereafter be similarly used for the new part of the Palace. Under such circumstances and specially because the Pavilion and its furnishing and lighting have become necessary owing to the fire of 1897, the cost on these items cannot be regarded as a charge debitable to the Marriage expenditure proper.

11. An uncertain Item is " Reception and Entertainment of Distinguished Guests", which, if unusually large, will have to be met out of a special grant over and above the three lacs now

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sanctioned. It is however most unlikely that any of the Native Princes proposed to be invited will be able to come.

12. It is almost impossible to frame an accurate estimate for the various uncertain items of an event like the Marriage of the Maharaja: The fixing of the moderate sum of three lacs will help to keep the total expenditure within the lowest possible limit and to reduce to a minimum any supplemental grant found necessary hereafter.

Ootacamund, 26th April 1900.

(Signed) K. Seshadri Iyer
Dewan of Mysore

Vide Sr. S: Copy of this Pp (38–51)
do — typed copy – (52–57). 58

MEMORANDUM.

It is proposed to celebrate at Mysore on Wednesday the 6th June 1900 the marriage of His Highness Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wodayar Bahadur with Pratapa Kumari Bai, the second daughter of Rana Jhala Bané Singhji of Vana in Kattiawar, a descendent of a younger branch of the Wadhwan Family, which belongs to the Jhala clan of Rajputs.

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4. The preliminary religious ceremonies will commence on Saturday the 2nd June. The Marriage itself (*i. e.*, the strictly religious marriage rites.) will take place on Wednesday the 6th June. From the 7th to 13th June (both days inclusive) will be occupied in the usual ceremonials and festivities, which will wind up with the Grand Procession on the night of the last named day (the 13th June).

5. The programme of ceremonials and festivities will be the same as that observed for the marriage of His Highness the late Maharaja which took place in May 1878, as described in a Memorandum prepared by the then Palace Controller. A copy of this Memorandum is enclosed for ready reference.

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7. The general outline of the proposed programme will be as follows:—

Wednesday, 6th June 1900—From $10\frac{3}{4}$ A. M. to $11\frac{1}{4}$ A. M. is the auspicious time fixed for the most important part of the strictly religious rites of the Marriage. These rites will take place in the presence of the assembled guests from all parts of the State and from other parts of India, including the principal European Officers of the Durbar.

The British Resident will be received at the Marriage Pavilion at $10\frac{3}{4}$ A. M., the procedure to be observed, subject to his approval, being as follows:—

1st. The Resident will be escorted from the Residency to the Marriage Pavilion with the usual honors.

2nd. A Guard of Honor will be drawn up in front of the Pavilion and present Arms on his arrival, a salute of 13 guns being fired from the Ramparts of the Fort.

3rd. He will (on arrival at the Pavilion at $10\frac{3}{4}$ A. M.) be received with the usual ceremonials and conducted to a seat in front (a little to one side) of the Marriage *Mantap* which will be at the other end of the Pavilion.

4th. When the Resident enters the Pavilion all present will rise and remain standing, His Highness the Maharaja being himself engaged in the rites in progress in the Marriage *Mantap*.

5th. The Resident having bowed to His Highness the Maharaja and having exchanged salutations with Her Highness the Maharani-Regent who will be behind a *Purdah* on one side, will take his seat in front of the Marriage *Mantap*, a little to one side of it. All present will then resume their seats.

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The Assistant Resident reads the Kharita. The Resident then hands it to the Dewan for presentation to Her Highness, all present rising from their seats and a Viceregal salute of 31 guns is fired.

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8th. Her Highness having expressed her acknowledgments, 31 trays of Khillats for His Excellency the Viceroy will then be presented to the Resident.

9th. Next *attar* and *pan* will be presented to the Resident and Staff and also to the European Officers present. and

10th. The ceremonies observed on the arrival of the Resident will be repeated on his departure.

Thursday, 7th June 1900.
Friday, 8th " "
Saturday, 9th " "
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After the departure of the Resident and Staff and of the other European Officers, the Marriage ceremonies will be brought to a conclusion, and flowers and *pan* will be distributed to the Native ladies and gentlemen in due order. On these days there will be the usual *quasi* religious ceremonies and Durbars which will be attended by Native ladies and gentlemen.

The European guests from all parts of the State and from other parts of India are to be invited for the 12th and 13th. They are expected to arrive at Mysore on the morning of the 12th and to leave on the 14th.

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9. P. M.—State Banquet at Government House. His Highness the Maharaja will attend to propose the Health of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and to acknowledge the congratulations which may be offered to him. There will afterwards be a display of Fireworks which can be viewed from various parts of the Government House.

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With the Grand Procession the whole of the festivities will come to a conclusion.

8. The State has sanctioned the very moderate sum of three lacs for the whole of the expenses for the approaching marriage and connected festivities. Every endeavour is being made to keep the total expenditure within the above limit. Some newspapers indulge in idle rumours that the approaching marriage is going to be celebrated with unprecedented splendour and magnificence, regardless of cost. There is no foundation for such rumours. While the Durbar are anxious to celebrate the great event with becoming ceremony and appropriate rejoicings, they are studying the strictest possible economy in every detail, and are taking proper precautions to avoid all unnecessary expenditure.

9. The sum of three lakhs now sanctioned is not intended to include any charge on account of Jewels for His Highness the Maharaja and his Bride, as the State Jewels are all available for their use, and Her Highness the Maharani-Regent considers that no purchase of new Jewellery for them is required for this occasion.

10. Another large item which cannot be met from the sanctioned three lacs is the construction, furnishing and lighting of the Marriage Pavilion. The part of the Palace intended for use on occasions of festivities and public Durbars such as those of the approaching marriage, was destroyed by the fire of 1897. The reconstruction of this part of the Palace is not yet completed. Hence the necessity for providing a new suitable place. A large temporary pavilion is accordingly being built in front of the Jaganmohan Bungalow. In this Pavilion will be held all ceremonials, festivities and Durbars connected with the Marriage. Though the structure is

intended to be a temporary one, yet we are using iron trusses and corrugated iron sheets for the roof and iron water-pipes for pillars. As these materials can afterwards be removed and utilised for permanent State Buildings and water-supply projects which are already under contemplation, this method will be the cheapest. Similarly, Electric and Gas lighting is proposed to be used, as the plant can afterwards be used for the part of the Palace now under re-construction. The carpets &c., now to be ordered for the Pavilion, can hereafter be similarly used for the new part of the Palace. Under such circumstances and specially because the Pavilion and its furnishing and lighting have become necessary owing to the fire of 1897, the cost on these items cannot be regarded as a charge debitable to the Marriage expenditure proper.

11. An uncertain Item is "Reception and Entertainment of Distinguished Guests," which, if unusually large, will have to be met out of a special grant over and above the three lacs now sanctioned. It is however most unlikely that any of the Native Princes proposed to be invited will be able to come.

12. It is almost impossible to frame an accurate estimate for the various uncertain items of an event like the marriage of the Maharaja. The fixing of the moderate sum of three lacs will help to keep the total expenditure within the lowest possible limit and to reduce to a minimum any supplemental grant found necessary hereafter.

OOTACAMUND,
26*th April* 1900.

K: SHESHADRI IYER,
Dewan of Mysore.

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No. 40

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
MYSORE, DATED 25TH JANUARY 1879.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,
BANGALORE.

SIR,

Adverting to your letter No. 135, dated the 9th November 1878, I have the honor to submit herewith copy of a Memorandum regarding the marriage of His Highness the Maharaja, which was drawn up by Mr. C. Runga Charlu in July last, and which contains all the information required in the letter under reply. I have annexed to the Memo a statement showing the total expenditure on account of the marriage as ascertained up to date.

I have &c,
(Sd.) K. SHESHADRI IYER,
Offg. Controller of His Highness the Maharaja's Household.

MEMORANDUM.

1. The marriage of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, though sanctioned in general by His Excellency the Viceroy, was not finally determined upon till the beginning of April last, and even then the date was not definitely fixed. The great sufferings through which the Province had passed in consequence of the Famine and from which it has as yet scarcely recovered, and the uncertainty of the coming season which was looked forward to with deep anxiety, rendered it undesirable that the ceremonies and festivities of such interest and rejoicing to the people should be celebrated in a season of distress. The rains which precede the burst of the S. W. Monsoon and which usually fill the tanks in the S. W. parts of the Province, were to decide whether the prospects of the year were to be bright or gloomy. But the results could not be awaited, as the auspicious months for marriage ended with Jeshta (30th June 1878). There were only three auspicious dates available, the 22nd and 26th May, and 4th June, and of these the last was considered unsuited, as the festivities which were to last a month would then run into the inauspicious month of Ashada. After much discussion therefore and only towards the end of April, the 26th May was finally fixed upon as the date of the marriage. It was of course not the most convenient date on account of the heavy rains and storms which occur in the latter part of May. But it was hoped that at least the second week of the marriage would be pleasant and enjoyable. When the monsoon regularly sets in on the Western Coast about the 1st June the heavy rains cease in Mysore until the break of the S. W. Monsoon in August, but the passing clouds which bring in occasional showers, almost mere drizzles, to this side of the ghauts, and the cool winds from the west make June and July the most delightful season in this part of the country.

2. The extensive preparations required for such a great occasion, therefore, had to be matured and completed within the short space of a month. Whilst the failing supply of drinking water in the town caused much anxiety on the one hand, it was apprehended on the other that the much-wished for rains, when they should come, would occasion serious interruptions to the marriage preparations and to the marriage festivities themselves. The Mysore Palace gets its supply of drinking water from the Karanji lake, which is filled by the surface drainage of the Chamundi Hill, and which therefore is believed to be the purest reservoir of drinking water in the Town. The water is led by means of pipes into a number of small tanks in the Palace. These pipes had not been allowed to work for some years past, owing to the limited supply of water in the tank, and the water had to be brought down in carts and in very limited quantities.

3. An important feature in the celebration of a native marriage consists of the pandals or temporary pavilions which are constructed on a good scale and are richly decorated and illuminated; but being built of dry cocoanut leaves and other easily inflammable materials, they are peculiarly exposed to accidents from fire. This was the source of much anxiety, as the pandals for such a great occasion were necessarily numerous and extensive, and as there were no fire engines in the Station, and what was more, no water wherewith to work them, even if they could be obtained.

4. Not only the extensive temporary buildings required for the Royal Marriage had to be constructed, but owing to long disuse and neglect, many permanent articles of State furniture had to be provided or repaired, and even portions of the Palace buildings had to be altered and repaired, for the occasion. A great deal had been done during the past few years in dismantling and re-building extensive portions of the Palace, but the little more which remained to be done had now to be completed.

5. Silver and gold Ambaris or canopied howdas had to be made newly, those formerly possessed by the Palace having been given away years ago.

6. A pair of massive gilt gates, which were commenced years ago and abandoned, had to be made anew. Numerous articles of gold and silver Insignias had to be repaired. A set of gold trays of elaborate design had to be replaced. New carpeting and lights and lustres had to be provided on an extensive scale.

7. The purchases were made at Bangalore, Madras and Bombay, but for all workmanship, the native labor, skill and talent available in the Palace were exclusively used. As might be imagined, during the whole one and a half month left for preparations, the Palace was the scene of one continued din and noise, day and night, so much had to be done in so short a time. The gold and silver Ambaris in particular, not to mention the gold trays, were fine works of art elegantly designed and elaborately engraved, costing over a lakh and a half of rupees.

8. The pandals were extensive. The large inner quadrangle of the Palace was completely covered with a high pavilion, the richly ornamented ceiling of which was supported by numerous high pillars resting on well designed pedestals and covered with red and gold. There were similar pavilions in front of the Palace and all along the rows of buildings, which surround the large open square in front of the Palace. These, with their superb arches, flags and hangings, had a picturesque effect. The entrance to the Palace Square was covered with a grand arch beautifully designed and covered with talc transparencies of tasteful designs, which were illuminated at nights with great effect. This and a high octagonal pavilion inside the Square, which was covered with tin and talc work of Moorish design in variegated colors and inside which played a fountain, were much admired.

9. The whole place was illuminated by numerous lustres and lights which hung from the ceilings or were fixed to the walls and to the endless rows of posts. A part of the inner courtyard was lighted with gas and there were also exhibited electric and lime lights, though these were not always successful.

10. These extensive arrangements could only be completed on the night preceding the marriage. On the 23rd several preliminary ceremonies were performed. There was first *Devatha prasta* or the invocation of the blessings of the family deities, then *Sakuna Manojaya* or consultation of omens, and *Nichitarta* or formal offer and acceptance of the bride, and marriage engagements between the parents of the bride and bridegroom; there was next the *Kamba Muhurta* or consecration of the 12 posts of the Marriage Mantap, and other minor ceremonies consecratory of the marriage occasion.

11. Up to this date there was no rain. The question of water supply for the large crowds of people who were coming in for the occasion, and even for the Palace itself, was the cause of great anxiety. The supply pipes from the Karanji tank, which had been out of use, were put in order. But the water in the tank was too low to flow into them. On the 24th, however, 20 cents of rain fell, and on the 25th, the night preceding the marriage, the long-wished for rain at last came and poured in such heavy torrents as had not been known in Mysore for several years past. Two inches were gauged as the fall in the course of the night, and the morning of Sunday the 26th, the day fixed for the auspicious event, dawned upon a scene of general happiness and rejoicing. The whole country at once assumed a bright and cheerful aspect. The weather cooled, the tanks filled, the Karanji, full nearly to the brim, sent an abundant supply to all the reservoirs of the Palace. All anxious fears were at once dispelled, and joy and happiness were depicted on every face. The Maharaja's name used to be connected with the fall of rain which occurred in almost all the important festivals celebrated on his account; the coincidence on this occasion was particularly striking after a long period of suffering and anxiety, and the observation passed freely from mouth to mouth that the marriage of the Maharaja was the most auspicious event in the annals of the Province which was to inaugurate a career of prosperity to the people.

12. On the morning of the 25th, the *Nándi*, or the ceremony of offering oblations to the manes of ancestors, was performed by the parents of the bride and bridegroom, or rather by those who officiated for them. Later in the day,

the *Kasi Yatra*, or pilgrimage to Benares, was celebrated. The bridegroom is supposed, after completing his religious education, to set out on a pilgrimage to Benares and other holy shrines, when he is induced to return by the parent of the bride offering his daughter in marriage. In the midst of the heavy rains that night, the Devaru or the tutelary goddess of the family was brought in procession from the tank in the form of a mango twig in a vessel of holy water. In the matter of these tutelary goddesses, which are anterior to the Brahminical system of religion, each family has its own choice of a particular tree in which it finds its tutelary deity. *Lakshmi*, *Brahma*, and the *Ashta Dikpalagas*, or keepers of the eight points of the compass, were also similarly installed and all of them after being daily worshipped during the course of the marriage, were dropped again into the water. The *Udaca Santi*, or purification by water consecrated by the recital of texts from the Vedas, was also gone through.

13. These preliminaries being over, the ceremonies of the marriage day were confined strictly to the marriage ~~rights~~ rite. The marriage is usually celebrated in the house of the bride, but in this case the dignity of the bridegroom required its celebration in the Palace, which was therefore assigned for the residence of the bride. The bridegroom, starting from other apartments of the Palace which were for the time assumed to be his residence, passed through the principal streets in the Fort in grand procession, and entered the Palace by the main entrance at 11 A. M., and was received and conducted to the Marriage Mantapa by Bassappaji Urs who officiated for the bride's father. The Mantapa was a raised dais covered with velvet and gold cloth, with a canopy over it of silver tastefully engraved. The Mantapa stood near the right end of the front hall of the gallery at the head of the inner quadrangle. Chairs were placed in rows in front of the Mantapa on the right and left, for the English guests invited. The relations of His Highness and the principal native guests were separately accommodated in the 2nd or inner hall, where according to Native custom, they sat on the carpet. The innermost hall of the gallery was screened off by a Kinkab Purda for the accommodation of Her Highness the Maharani and the principal native ladies. The other Gosha ladies found accommodation in the latticed gallery above. The mass of native visitors were seated in the Quadrangle and in the Verandas adjoining, whilst the balustrated upper galleries at the two wings were filled with Brahmin and other native ladies not burdened by Gosha restrictions. The front and sides of the Quadrangle were lined with the men of His Highness' Body Guard, the bearers of the numerous gold and silver Insignias of the Maharaja, and picked spears-men carrying lances adorned with feathers and flags of variegated colors and other emblems of royalty. At one end of the Marriage Hall there was native music and dancing, while the English band and native musicians played in the Quadrangle below. The whole presented a scene which was very imposing and impressive.

14. The Chief Commissioner with the European residents of the Station arrived at noon under a Salute of 13 guns. They bowed to His Highness and took their seats opposite to him.

The marriage rites, which had but little progressed, were then gone through in regular form, and the sacred Tali was tied under a Salute of 21 guns. The Chief Commissioner then went up to the Dowager Maharani and conveyed to Her Highness, under an Imperial Salute of 31 guns, the telegraphic message just then received from the Viceroy to the following effect :—

"Pray convey my warmest congratulations to the Maharaja on the auspicious ceremony of today and inform the Maharani of the deep regret felt by Lady Lytton and myself at our inability to be present."

The Chief Commissioner also delivered the presents received from the Viceroy, consisting of a diamond ring for the Dowager Maharani, a diamond neck-lace for the Bridegroom which was fastened round his neck by the Secretary, and a pearl necklace and a jewelled waist-band for the Bride.

15. The Maharani expressed her grateful acknowledgments to the Viceroy, and ordered the usual 31 trays of Khilluts to be presented to the Chief Commissioner for the Viceroy. They were formally accepted and afterwards returned to the Palace Treasury. The ceremonies then closed with the distribu-

tion of garlands, after which the Chief Commissioner and party left the Palace under the usual Salute. The native guests were afterwards served with garlands and betel, and gold coins were distributed to the assembled Brahmins.

16. The marriage rites may be thus briefly described: The bride's parent having welcomed the bridegroom to the Marriage Muntapa, repeats to the bridegroom's parents the offer of the bride in marriage (Vagdana). He then offers to the bridegroom (*Asanam*) cushion of cusa grass, (*Padya*) water for washing feet, (*Arghya*) water for washing face, (*Achamanyams*) water for sipping, and (*Madhuparkam*) honey, curd and clarified butter for food—and finishes off the hospitable rites by presenting to him a cocoanut which the bridegroom rolls away to the north as emblematic of the cow intended to be slaughtered for his entertainment, being released at his intercession to expiate the sins of himself and his host. *Sachi* (Indra's wife) being invoked by the bride's parent to perpetuate the marriage tie, the bride, who is offering prayers to the goddess Gowri, is brought to the Muntapa, where she and the bridegroom meet each other for the first time under auspicious omens, and then the regular marriage rites begin. The bride's parent invoking the gods to witness the solemn ceremony, places the bride's hand with a piece of gold into the bridegroom's and sprinkles rice and water over it, and says he gives the damsel adorned with jewels for the purpose of progeny, for the delivery of the manes of his ancestors, and for the attainment of heaven by himself, and he at the same time obtains from the bridegroom the assurance that he would take her to wife and keep by her and and her alone in all matters of duty, wealth, and love. This combines the *Brahmanic* and *Prajapathaic* forms of marriage. The bridegroom accepts the gift, and after the bride has been clothed in a mantle presented to her by him, he ties around her neck the *mangalia* or *tali* as the emblem of the marriage, wishing her to live a hundred years.

17. After this ceremony, the skirts of the mantles of the bride and the bridegroom are tied together, and the bridegroom solemnly takes the bride's hand in marriage and walks round the holy fire, and with texts from the Vedas they offer oblations of burnt rice. The bride then treads on a stone when the bridegroom repeats the text "Ascend the stone, be firm like the stone." The marriage rite is completed by the ceremony of the bridegroom conducting the bride to take seven steps with the recital at each step of different texts from the Vedas. This ceremony is supposed to complete the marriage and to render it irrevocable. In the evening the bridegroom points out to the bride Dhruva or Polar Star, and Arundhati, one of the minor stars of the constellation Ursa Major, the former as an emblem of stability and the latter of chastity. The ceremonies of the remaining days consist simply of morning and evening oblations to the sacrificial fire, and the worship of the family deities. They are completed by the *Nagabali* or offering of cooked rice to the Gods on the morning of the 5th day and the sprinkling of colored water on the presiding deities of the Marriage Mantapa, ending in a general and mutual sprinkling of colored water on the assembled relations and friends.

18. Her Highness the Maharani wrote special letters to the few ruling chiefs in India known to the Palace, inviting the honor of their attendance on this auspicious occasion. The Chief Commissioner sent cards of invitation to a few leading native gentlemen at Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta. But owing to the unavoidable short notice given, these invitations were mostly not accepted. Within the Province the Chief Commissioner issued cards of invitation to all the Commissioned Officers. To other native officers on salaries of Rs. 100 and upwards, as well as to the leading members of the native non-official community, Palyagars, Jaghirdars, Inamdars, ryots and merchants in all the districts of the Province, invitations were issued by Her Highness the Maharani under the old family seal granted by the Emperor Aurangzebe in strict observance of Palace etiquette and precedents. These invitations are much prized by the recipients who preserve them carefully in their family records. The number of invitations thus issued amounted to about 400.

19. Objections were raised by a local Vernacular newspaper to the wording of these invitations. But they only betrayed an ignorance on the part of the writer of the customs and the etiquette of the Court. The invitations were carefully considered at the time, and while former precedents had to be adhered to, they were made to conform to modern ideas as far as practicable.

20. The officials invited could not of course avail themselves of the invitations without special permission. Neither could all of them absent themselves from their posts. Arrangements were therefore made by the Chief Commissioner for each District sending a number of officers as representative men, and in order to give this opportunity to as large a number of them as practicable, it was further arranged that some of them should be present at the beginning and others at the latter part of the marriage. It was thus found practicable to get the attendance on an average of ten officials from each district. There was no such difficulty in the way of the non-official public, who responded to the invitations very generally. There were Palyagars, landholders, and merchants from the remote parts of Shimoga, Kadur, and Chitaldrug, and the various communities and professions in Bangalore were fairly represented. The absence of Railway facilities for travelling was of course a great drawback, and the distress and suffering from which the Province had scarcely emerged put it out of the power of the mass of the population to travel long distances to witness the festivities. The people of the neighbouring taluks alone were able to attend in large numbers.

21. Accommodation was provided for all the invited guests in the Maharaja's Chattram and other buildings, where they were entertained during their stay at Mysore. The Brahmin poor of all classes (Smartha, Madhva, and Srivaishnava) were entertained in separate temples during the first six days of the marriage, and the poor of other classes were fed from the 3rd to the 6th day. Presents of cloths and money were distributed to them on the 6th day. These distributions were carried out in an orderly manner simultaneously, but in separate places for Brahmin men, for Brahmin women, for Sudras, and for Mahomedans. The famine stragglers were all collected at the Relief Kitchen, and fed during the whole period of the marriage festivities, and they also received small presents of cloth and money. The poor in the distant parts of the Province were not forgotten. Sums of money were placed at the disposal of the Depuly Commissioners for distribution among the poor and for treats to orphan boys at the Head-quarters of the several districts. There were also fêtes for school boys.

22. It was arranged that the festivities as regards the outside public as least should close with the grand procession on the 10th day. The invitations to the European guests were issued for the 9th and 10th days, *i. e.*, the 3rd and 4th June, by which time it was hoped, as already stated, that the weather would assume a settled aspect and become really pleasant and enjoyable. There was 60 cents of rain on the night of the 26th May, the marriage day, 1 inch 80 cents on the 27th, and 95 cents on the 29th. The rain then ceased for a whole week. So that the weather and appearance of the country were all that could be wished. The pressure of business, and the uncertainty which hung on European politics precluded the chance of any Officers coming from Madras. But the invitations were issued to most of the Officers at Bangalore; to the 14th Hussars, to Her Majesty's 67th Regiment, to the Sappers and Miners, to the Royal Artillery, to the 36th and 45th Regiments, Native Infantry and Bangalore Volunteers and to the 30th Native Infantry at French Rocks, and they were accepted by all except the 45th. Invitations were also sent to the Planters in Coorg and Manjarabad and to all the European Officers employed in the several Departments of the local Administration. The attendance of the latter, as in the case of the native officials had to be regulated so as to secure representative men from all Departments, and from all the Divisions without inconvenience to public business. Horse carriages were posted for bringing and taking back all the guests invited from Bangalore, 50 pairs of horses and carriages having been engaged for the purpose from Taylor & Co. of Madras, in addition to the Palace Horses.

Four carriages ran each day from the 31st May for three days. The guests numbered nearly a hundred and were accommodated in a large camp of tents pitched in the Residency compound, as well as in the Residency. The weather was especially favorable for out-door recreations such as cricket and lawn tennis which engaged the guests during the day. At 7 P. M. on the 3rd they were invited to witness the marriage festivities in the Palace. The arrangements were the same as on the first day. The illuminations set off the decorations inside and outside the Palace to great advantage.

The guests then proceeded to the Jagunmohan Bungalow, where dinner was provided, and where His Highness the Maharaja and his relations and the leading native gentlemen afterwards joined them. His Highness proposed Her Majesty's health, which was acknowledged by Mr. Gordon, who proposed the health of the Maharani, His Highness and his bride. The festivities of the day were wound up with a display of fire-works by Mr. Price of Calcutta, which were considered good.

23. The next morning there was a Review of the 30th Native Infantry from the French Rocks and of the Mysore Silhadar Horse who had been summoned to Mysore in large numbers for the occasion; and at 5 in the evening the Maharaja held a Durbar in the gallery over the main entrance of the Palace, where the European and Native guests were introduced to him. The Silhadars, the Infantry, the Spearsmen and others were drawn up in the Square below, and there was wrestling, sword exercise, and other athletic feats as usual in the Dasara festivals.

There was a Dinner and Ball afterwards at the Residency.

24. The Grand Procession, which was to have started at 9 o'clock, was delayed by an unfortunate accident. The Grand Arch of tranparencies at the entrance of the outer court-yard, which had stood well the heavy rains and winds so many days, suddenly took fire; the fire was promptly put down and the arch entirely removed without spoiling the effect of the other decorations. Unfortunately a Balay peon, who allowed his zeal to out-run his discretion, was caught under a falling beam and died shortly after.

25. The Procession started from the Palace a little after 10 P. M. His Highness was seated in the Gold Ambari on a magnificent elephant and was attended on foot by his relations and native gentlemen. The Procession was formed in the same manner as usual during the Annual Dasara festivals. Elephants richly caparisoned and surmounted with howdas and carrying the State Flag, led the procession. These were followed by troops of Silhadar horses and these again by a company of Barr Sepoys, behind whom were arranged the bearers of Insignias and other paraphernalia of State, accompanied by the English Band and other music. The rear of the Procession was similarly brought up by bodies of Silhadar horses and elephants. The whole length of the cavalcade was lined on both sides by Silhladar horses and Bala peons carrying long spears mounted with flags, which had a picturesque effect in the torch-light with which the procession was profusely illuminated.

26. The Procession after leaving the Fort proceeded through the main street of the town under arches and pandals erected by the towns-people for the occasion. There was a general illumination of the town, some of the illuminations being particularly good. The Procession passed on its return through the Camp of the English guests at the Residency where His Highness was loudly cheered, and reached the Palace at about 1 A.M.

27. The English guests returned to Bangalore on the next and the following days. Such a large gathering of them to honor the occasion gave great satisfaction to the Maharaja and the Maharani, these hospitalities, for which the Mysore Palace was distinguished during the life-time of H. H. the late Maharaja, having latterly been less frequent owing to the minority of the Maharaja.

28. On the night of the 5th there was another display of fire-works for native ladies at the Jaggan Mohan Bungalow. Their Highnesses the Maharanis and the Maharaja were present. These works were by the native workmen of the Palace and by a native from Bangalore, and were considered nearly as good as the previous display. On the night of the 7th the Maharaja and the Bride passed in procession through the streets of the Fort.

29. The native guests were separately entertained according to their castes, and an entertainment was also given to the Eurasian community in the Station.

30. On the 5th and the following days, Killuts were presented to all the invited native guests, to the Ursus, the Native Military Officers, and the Officers of His Highness' Household. Nearly 600 Killuts were thus given, and 300 more were distributed to Ursu and other native ladies by Her Highness the Maharani.

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31. To mark this auspicious occasion with an act of grace, the Chief Commissioner ordered the release of a certain proportion of prisoners in the Jail, those who were driven by the recent Famine to petty acts of theft being chiefly selected for the purpose.—prisoners were thus set at liberty.

32. In conclusion, it may be interesting to note that the bride's family is almost the only one in Mysore which can claim Royal blood. The bride is the direct lineal descendant in the female line from Chicka Krishnaraj Udyar, the *de facto* ruler of the country before Hyder's coming to power. The bride has just completed her 12th year of age. The Maharaja has entered upon his 16th year.

Chicka Krishnaraj Udyar
|
Daughter
|
Son, Thoshekana Siddaraj Urs
|
Daughter
|
Daughter
|
Son, Narasay Urs
|
Daughter, Kempajammanee, married Chamarajendra Udyar on 26th May 1878.

33. It is only necessary to add that the arrangements connected with the marriage received the consideration of the Chief Commissioner and were determined by him beforehand. He arrived at Mysore a month before the marriage to lay down the programme, and after a short absence, returned again and was present during the whole of the marriage festivities. It is a matter for congratulation that the event passed off without a single mishap of consequence or any cause for dissatisfaction. In a matter involving such numerous and complicated arrangements, with so many risks of accident and such numbers to please, one may well be prepared for short comings. But excepting some captious criticism in the local papers, actuated by dissatisfaction in a personal matter in which it was impossible that the Palace could make concessions to them, it may be mentioned that the public in general were well pleased with all that was done. Her Highness the Maharani, who took a deep interest in all the festivities and was most solicitous to please all, has, the Chief Commissioner is aware, repeatedly expressed her great satisfaction with all the arrangements.

34. A complete statement, with details of all the expenditure incurred in connection with the marriage, is appended.

Mysore,
July 1878.

"Copy"

(Sd). K. SHESHADRI IYER,

Officiating Controller of
H. H. the Maharaja's Household.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Mysore, dated 25th January 1879.

Statement of Expenditure incurred in connection with the Marriage of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

	Heads of charges.	Amount.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
I	Religious Ceremonies	6,818	11	3
II	Jewellery and cloths for His Highness and Bride ..	8,924	1	5
III	Purchases and repairs of Furniture	55,941	11	8
IV	Entertainment	31,740	10	11
V	Khilluts and presents	30,308	11	0
VI	Charities to the poor	28,185	8	9
VII	Musicians, &c.	3,165	8	10
VIII	Pandals and Ornamentation	18,072	0	11
IX	Fire-works	13,007	11	8
X	Illumination	10,638	12	1
XI	Hire of Horses, Carriages, &c.	14,257	5	0
XII	Miscellaneous	13,343	8	2
	Total .	2,34,404	5	8

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Mysore, 25th January 1879.

(Sd.) K. SHESHADRI IYER,
Officiating Controller of His Highness the Maharaja's Household.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

M E M O.

Under the sanction of Her Highness the Maharani Regent a sum of Rupees Fifty Thousand (50,000) will be placed at the disposal of the Palace Controller as an advance for expenditure upon the approaching marriage of His Highness the Maharaja. Further advances will be made hereafter from time to time as required.

The following is a preliminary forecast approved by Her Highness of probable expenditure upon Items entrusted to the Palace Controller :-

1.	Religious ceremonies connected with the marriage ritual	Rs. 10,000.
ii.	Special service in Mysore City Temples ...	3,000.
iii.	Brahmin Santarpana for 6 days ..	12,000.
iv.	Bhuri Dakshane in and outside Palace ...	24,000.
v.	Lavajame to invited guests of all kinds	10,000.
vi.	Dinners at Maharaja's chattram, Bididi and wolabagal	8,000.
vii.	Music and Nautch	12,000.
viii.	Fire works. .....:	5,000.

ix.	Khillats (i.e Shawls and cloths to all invited)	Rs.1,00,000.
x.	Renting &c., of Private Houses for the use of guests	2,000.
xi.	Marriage mantap, sundry Pandals, illumination, miscellaneous &c.,	5,000.
	Total	Rs.1,91,000.

Note. This list is not intended to make any change in the distribution of work already sanctioned by Her Highness. It is intended to show the items for which payments will be made by the Palace Controller.

Her Highness has been further pleased to direct as follows:-

1st. That separate Estimates for the above items should be submitted for the previous approval of Her Highness; such estimates should be in detail in the case of items capable of such treatment (such as Nos: 1, 2, 7, 8, 10 & 11) and in other cases they should be as nearly accurate as possible, based upon previous experience and other available data.

and 2nd. Regular and separate accounts of all expenditure under the different heads as above should be kept and rendered to the Government for final disposal.

The advances made to the Controller as above will thereupon be adjusted by the actual expenditure being

being charged to the three Lacs of Rupees sanctioned for the total expenditure upon the marriage of H.H. the Maharajah.

Intd: K.S.

2nd April 1900.

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GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

Confidential.

Ootacamund,
May 7th 1900.

My dear Dewan,

The Government of India sanction the proposed expenditure of three lacs on His Highness the Maharaja's marriage, extra to the cost of the Pavilion, but they ask that an estimate of the amount required for the Pavilion, making allowance for the value of the materials which will subsequently be utilized in other work be transmitted for their information. They recognize that the cost of entertaining distinguished guests, should any accept the invitation will form a separate charge.

As there will be no presentation of a Viceregal Kharita, there will, I understand, be no occasion for the firing of a Viceregal salute. That part of the programme will therefore be modified accordingly. For the rest of the proposals contained in your memorandum of the 26th ultimo have been approved by the Government of India. I suggest that a formal printed programme be now prepared.

Yours Sincerely,
Sd/ Donald Robertson.

Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer, K.C.S.I.

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GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Dear Sir Sheshadri Iyer.

I enclose a letter just rec'd. from Col. Campbell. You will see that the limit fixed for the guards is already exceeded -

By doubling people up together I shall doubtless be able to provide shelter for them but it would have been better to have adhered to the original number

GOVERNMENT OF TASMANIA

when I cd have enquired
their comfort.

I also enclose a statement
as promised yesterday in
my note to Mr Sir Kaulisa ...

The main portion of
the expenditure is for
salt meats in stock which
will be afterwards useful
either to Govt. House or
to other Departments.

I have perhaps estimated
a little freely in the matter
of meeting but as the
Earl of Madras & the
C in C are both coming
I have to be prepared to do
things in the best style.

D'Angelis wanted to take
the meeting on contract at
30 Rs per dozen per guest
without liquor so that
my estimate of abt 15 per
dozen is not excessive
I calculate with HE the Govt there
will be some 40 people to feed
in my house from the 5th to 14th

We know the 9 say 10 days
parts how worth of him

7*
Next in 400 x 15th
& 150 for 4 days = 600 x 15 } 1000 x 15

Item is only approx
& to 1 day 15000

The Student explains
staff & requires no further
Comment from me.

Yours
Rudolph Jones

18/5/1900.

*
There will be 170. I think

All right letters
Let over 10 pm
for the 5th inst
12

Oct 16 1900

My dear Jones

The President desires me to let you know the Commissioners with him to

Manila -

1. H.L. Lt. A. H
2 — Lt H
3 - Lt. Lieut Engr.
4 } 2 A.D.C.s
5 }
6 — Engr. Ladies maid -

You will see at the Department

Yours -

The acceptances are coming in hand over hand —

[illegible]

Chronicle 15-1 [illegible] accepted -

and Hon. on 25 [illegible] Summer -

" Rt R.C. Bishop of Nyanza and

his Chaplain on Arriving -

Among Those who have not

Answ. on -

Miss Carter

Capt Howe

Mr & Miss Robertson

Mr & Mrs Hoggs coming

Mr & Mrs Brown ret.

Mrs & Mr Mrs Elliot

Edwards

Mr Curtis - coming Home

Thanover.

9. May.

My dear Col Campbell.

Thanks many
for the card you sent
to my Stepson. C
Forster is his name
I am afraid my

in getting enough carriages
for the Special it is very
unfortunate that just about
the time of the wedding we
have to arrange for a large

Bad handwriting
is responsible for the
C Fowler
Due note on all
[illegible] can arise
Use Special by fourth
Ahead d. d. It looks
in if Unnecessarily
be some difficulty

Number of 1st & 2
& the 7 Return of the
Marshalsea
Keeper.

Yours sincerely
J Thom Murdoch

Approximate Estimate of Expenditure for the Entertainment of Her Highness the Maharani Regent's Guests on the occasion of H.H. The Maharajah's Marriage.

Tents		
From Jubbalpore 4 Double poles	4,288	
Carriage of ----do----- to Mysore	725	
From Carnatic Mills 34 Hill tents	12,920	
17 Swiss Cottages	7,480	
(with bathrooms and carpets etc.)		
Carriage of -----do----- to Mysore	600	included Camels
30 Carpets for Native Guests at 40/-	1,200	
Repairs of "Durbar" and other old tents	1,000	28,213
Carriages.		
Cost of 5 new Victorias at 550/-	2,750	grant used up for Resdency Carriage.
Repairs to 10 -----do--- at 150/-	1,500	
---do---- 8 Barouches at 180/-	1,440	
Hire of 6 carriages for 20 days at 4/-	480	
--do--- 6 carriages and pairs for 10 days at 8/-	480	
18 sets of double harness for ponies at 65/-	1,170	
Reins and whips from Malla & Co Bombay	170	7,990
Furniture.		
Hire of 105 sets at 15/-	1,575	insufficient for 170 guests but approx'e
Carriage of ----do-- to and from Mysore	700	
Purchase of furniture	1,350	
-----do--- iron cots	3,000	
------do--- Tables and chairs from Central Jail	575	
-----do---- Door Rugs etc ----do	114	
-----do---- Linen etc	700	
---do-- Furniture from C.Lazarus Calcutta	1,545	9,559
Crockery Cutlery & Glass.		
Crockery from Home inclusive of freight etc	3,000	
Cutlery from Army & Navy Stores	1,100	
Glass etc from Spencer & Co	1,500	
Hire of crockery	200	
Carriage of ---do--- to and from Mysore	200	6,000
Wines.		
Champagne from Parry & Co Madras	1,500	
Other wines from Spencer & Co	3,500	5,000
Oilman-Stores, Hire of servants, Ice fish vegetable		
fruits, sweet etc----etc----------	15,000	15,000
Total Rs --------		77,762

N.B. Cost of special Trains for the Guests & Sundry repairs to Government House not included.

P.T.O

Sk. Purchase of Casks, furniture, crockery &c. 42,862

Post Horse Repair of Casks, furniture &c 3,940

Insurance (Hire & transport charges ..... 4,960 } 24,960
Liquor, Stores &c ..... 20,000 }

71,762

With what may remain in the Stocks &c, 2 years Insurance acct.

20 pcs to be shipped per [illegible] in the month of [illegible] to the Factory Godown [illegible] in Rangoon

87

	Rs.
ble Poles from Jubbulpur	4288
e tents from Carnatic Mills	12,920
ries Cottages (with bath rooms & Carpets &c)	74,180
rpets for Native Guests at Rs 40	1200.
Victorias at Rs 550	2750
of Double harness for Ponies at Rs 15	1170
Whips from Malka & Co, Bombay	170
niture	1350
on Cots	3000
s & Chairs from Central Jail	575
Rugs &c — do —	114
en &c	700
iture from C. Luzarres and Co Calcutta	1575
ery from Home inclusive of freight &c.	3000
y from Army & Navy Stores	1100
s &c. from Spencer and Co	1500
	42,862

1940.
762

Spl —

ort-&c

of 4 Double Poles to Mysore	725
Mile tents & Swiss Cottages	600
s for 20 days at Rs 4	480
& pairs for 10 days at Rs 8	480
of 105 sets of furniture to and from Mysore	700
sets of furniture at Rs 15	1575
rockery	200
— do — to & from Mysore	200
me from Parry & Co Madras	1500
es from Spencer and Co	3500
Stores, Hire of Servants Ice, Cable, fruits, Sweet &c &c	15000
	24,960

4,960

46

Repair.

	Rs
Repairs of "Durbar" & other old tents	1000.
" to 10 Victorias at Rs 150 . . .	1500
" to 8 Baroueches at Rs 180	1440
	(3940)/-

Total Rs. 71,762.

No. 881
D.C.

Office of the Dewan of Mysore
Dy. 27th April 1900.
Gen. Fin 19 of 99-00
881

From,
C. Sreenivasiengar Esqre
Secretary to the Govt
of Mysore, Genl & Rev
Depts.

To
E. R. Subrayer Esqre
Comptroller in
Mysore

Sir,

I am directed to forward for your information copy of a Memorandum issued on the subject of the probable expenditure to be incurred by the Palace Controller in connection with the approaching marriage of His Highness the Maharaja and to

request upon to be so good as to place at the Palace Controller's disposal an advance of Rs 50,000/ at once, and further advances not exceeding the total forecast of 1,91,000 (including the said 50,000/) as applications for funds might ~~me~~ be made by that Officer.

Separate orders will be issued authorising the adjustment of these advances by debit to the State grant ~~to the~~ of Rs 3 lakhs sanctioned for all expenses connected with the marriage

I remain

Sir,

Your most obedient

Secretary

27/4/10